

MEDICAL MATTERS.

From the New York Evening Post.

Predictions of the Protectionists.
Persons who have been in the habit of visiting Washington during the periods of interest arising from the discussion of important national topics, will remember that at no time for many years has there been more excitement than on the passage of the tariff of 1846.

"Ruin, ruin, ruin!" cried Mr. Webster, "ruin to the manufacturer, because there will be so many goods imported, and ruin to the revenue because there will be so few!" "Ruin, ruin!" cried Mr. Evans, "there will be no more than one million dollars under the new act, and this in time of war!"

"I have said," Mr. Webster says, "what in my opinion can be no argument against importations of cotton. It will not go into this subject at large. It has been discussed sufficiently, why, I will say, that the headboard struck the wall, causing the whole house to tremble. During the ten minutes that I sat there, she was thrown back in that manner over thirty times. It appeared to me that each blow of her head against the pillow, board and wall, was sufficient to stun a common person, yet she hardly ap-

peared to notice it. During the intervals between these spasms, her right arm, hands and fingers were twisting about, and her right shoulder and jaw were drawn out of joint and in contusion, the bones rattling and grinding together with a noise that could be heard in other rooms, as I was told by several present. Being deaf I could not hear them, but by placing one hand on her cheek and the other on her shoulder, I could feel the grinding and cracking as the muscles kept them in constant motion.

Sometimes her jaws are locked several hours and even days; and at one time, if I remember right, they were locked twenty-five days, when all the nourishment she took was through an aperture caused by the loss of a tooth. Her jaws have been so often dislocated, she can bite nothing except when the contraction of the muscles throws her teeth together, and then her tongue is often caught between her teeth and severely bitten. She takes no nourishment except in a liquid state, and that with the greatest difficulty, as it causes stricture, spasms and severe distress.

These spasms sometimes throw her from her bed to the plastering over head, and sometimes into the floor, and my attempt to hold her increases her agony.

Her head is sometimes thrown up into her face with such force as to bruise her face and break the skin, and one of her eyes has thus been destroyed.

While conversing with her, her jaw was thrown out of joint and drawn down in a most shocking manner, and she was thrown back three times with such force as to cause the whole house to shake, and the moment the spasms ceased she finished her sentence, commencing at the very word where the fit had interrupted her, and with such a voice that I asked her in astonishment, if she fit no pain when thus attacked. She said the pain was so excruciating, if she would give way to her feelings, her screams might be heard half a mile, but as that would only distress others, she had learned to be quiet.

Her father is over 90 years of age, and had a shock of palsy, from which he had partially recovered when I saw him. Her mother is over 70, and has had the care of this suffering child until prevented by sickness within a year and a half. At the time of my visit she was confined in the same room in a very feeble state.

Inseparability to Pain.—Much is published respecting the power of inseparability to render the human system insensible to pain, but this peculiarity does not belong to man alone.

Hurst relates that a merchant of Silesia, named Legius, was condemned under the government of the Emperor Paul, to receive a hundred and seventy-five blows of the knout. At the same time another criminal received fifty blows, and a third fifty; the former of whom Legius saw die before him, and the latter he saw kicked out of the way, like a lifeless dog, after his punishment. At last Legius's turn came, and from that moment he lost all consciousness and sensation, yet without falling into a swoon. He received the full tale of stripes, his two nostrils were slit up, and his forehead branded, but of all this, as he afterwards declared, he felt nothing! Hurst reports a somewhat similar case:—A soldier received fifty lashes, which were administered by two corporals, and the punishment he gave no sign of pain, neither groaned nor wailed, but bore the whole without a stir. When it was over, he said to the commanding officer, with a confused air,—I beg pardon for falling asleep in your presence.

Power of Inseparability.—The influence of the inseparability of the nervous system has, on some occasions produced effects bordering on state of insanity. The following is a case in point:

A few years since, Captain Lumsden, killed a ruffian in his field, without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on a sash's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on arriving to bathe his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was too small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten imperceptibly by the sash, and was then swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill, and took to his bed. The惊 in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse and worse every minute, and at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat, dredging about him. The mystery was instantly unfolded, and the patient being relieved from his imaginary apprehension, dismissed his physicians, and was again cured.

Singular Vision.—The Boston Medical Journal says, that a gentleman in the city, known for his intelligence and enterprise, for years past has been entertained with a singular singular vision, whereby he sees a certain state in front of a solar's house on Washington street, looking out from the window. He is met by a large, full-faced, dark complexion man, dressed in a broad-bordered white hat. This occurs at all hours of the day. The specter resembles him in his advances, and near the front door is his habitation. He assures us that he takes pleasure in leading his intruding vision full on the eye—examines the color and cut of his garments, and now regards him as an old, familiar acquaintance. The gentleman is not conscious of having defective vision. It is evident that a mutual action takes place in his brain, through its connection with the optic apparatus; and that the spectre is reproduced by local causes existing at the gate, which cannot yet be explained.

Singular Malformation.—*A Hand outside of the Chest.*—The Boston Medical Journal says, that a gentleman in the city, known for his intelligence and enterprise, for years past has been entertained with a singular singular vision, whereby he sees a certain state in front of a solar's house on Washington street, looking out from the window. He is met by a large, full-faced, dark complexion man, dressed in a broad-bordered white hat. This occurs at all hours of the day. The specter resembles him in his advances, and near the front door is his habitation. He assures us that he takes pleasure in leading his intruding vision full on the eye—examines the color and cut of his garments, and now regards him as an old, familiar acquaintance. The gentleman is not conscious of having defective vision. It is evident that a mutual action takes place in his brain, through its connection with the optic apparatus; and that the spectre is reproduced by local causes existing at the gate, which cannot yet be explained.

Federal Fears in Rhode Island.—The *Manufacturers' Journal*, of Providence, Rhode Island, the organ of the Aigrette Whigs, has a long paragraph on the evils which will flow from the radicals, as it calls the democratic party, carrying that State. Hear it:

From the Union.

Revenue.

We publish a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a communication of Mr. Barksdale, by which it appears from the books and accompanying statement of the Register of the Treasury, that the net proceeds of the first nine months from under the tariff of 1846, exceeds by more than three millions of dollars the net proceeds of the corresponding nine months under the tariff of 1842. It appears also, that the rate of augmentation is progressive; and that if the net revenue from duties for the remaining months of the fiscal year closing on the 1st of July, 1845, is in the same ratio for the unexpired term as for the first two months of July and August, then the nett revenue from duties for the first entire fiscal year under the tariff of 1845, would be \$15,314,355. It may not be so large as this, but Mr. W. had estimated it at the sum of *at least* \$25,000,000; and that maximum estimate was declared by Wing Senators to be ridiculously large. Their estimate was from sixteen to twenty-one millions as a maximum. The most important part of the whole result is, that the exports have increased to a corresponding rate; thus verifying the theory of the Secretary, that the exports will equal our imports.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—See, Sept. 16, 1847.

SIR.—The enclosed statement, prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury, is transmitted in compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 23d ultimo.

The new tariff went into operation on the 1st of December last; and the net proceeds under it (after deducting all expenses of collection) actually paid into the treasury during the first nine months of its operation, is, as you perceive, \$22,961,353.28.

In that month conducted, no man gave higher evidence of virtue and patriotism, or exhibited a higher character. He read it when it was God's will, precisely as he would have desired to die. His holy rest repays him in the hearts of his countrymen; his purity, bright and pure as his blade, with which he wrote, written the day before the battle. I did not receive until the day after, through the hands of Dickinson, and it is not because of the kind things said by a friend's party, but because it is probably the last letter he would have given to me, to be preserved and cherished.

He left it when it was God's will, precisely as he would have desired to die. His holy rest repays him in the hearts of his countrymen; his purity, bright and pure as his blade, with which he wrote, written the day before the battle.

Very truly yours, W. J. WORTH,

Box A. PICKENS BUTLER.

Letter from Colonel Butler to General Worth.

SAN AUGUSTIN, August 19, 1847.

DEAR GENERAL:—I am here in habitation. I can but hope now for a full recovery. I am ordered

to remain in quietude, and to make no exertion of any kind.

At this hour conduct, no man gave higher evidence of virtue and patriotism, or exhibited a higher character. He read it when it was God's will, precisely as he would have desired to die. His holy rest repays him in the hearts of his countrymen; his purity, bright and pure as his blade, with which he wrote, written the day before the battle.

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